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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Millennium Declaration,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5] the Mauritius Declaration[6] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which the General

* Reissued for technical reasons on 16 November 2010.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex II.

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Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the annual Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8] resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the Manado Ocean Declaration, adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, on 14 May 2009, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted on 29 October 2010,

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Recalling in this regard that States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction and control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment,

Welcoming regional initiatives including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge,

Acknowledging the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative and, under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France, its twenty-fifth general meeting held from 8 to 12 November 2010 in Apia,

1. *Urges* States, given the imperative for action, to take all necessary steps to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to address the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification;

2. *Also urges* States to adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs, noting the important role of development partners in providing assistance in this regard;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2011 on the importance of protecting coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs and how this issue relates to the themes of the United Nations

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and in other forums, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in submitting the report, to make recommendations on actions needed to protect coral reefs, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mozambique, Nauru, New Zealand, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu: revised draft resolution

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4] the Mauritius Declaration[5] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

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Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[6] the Millennium Declaration,[7] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[8]

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[10] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions and organizations, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region,

Recognizing the role of national legislation in the context of the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems within national jurisdictions,

Recalling its annual resolutions on oceans and the Law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105, as well as resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, resolution 63/214 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations", resolution 64/203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant resolutions,

Noting the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted by the World Ocean Conference on 14 May 2009 and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of 1995,

Noting also the work of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular on coral reefs and related ecosystems, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, including in relation to the updating and revision of the strategic plan for the post-2010 period,

Noting further the request of the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to prepare, subject to the availability of financial resources, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/5,

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income, add to communities' aesthetic and cultural dimensions and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea-level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, and calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that, in many countries, indigenous and local communities have a distinctive relationship with marine and coastal environments, including coral reefs and related ecosystems, and in some cases ownership thereof, in accordance with national legislation, and that such peoples have an important role to play in the protection, management and preservation of those reefs and related ecosystems,

Acknowledging also the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and its twenty-fifth general meeting, held in Samoa from 8 to 12 November 2010 under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France,

Welcoming regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Seascape Project, the West Indian Ocean Partnership, the West African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs for the Americas Region,

Welcoming also the efforts of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and related ecosystems,

1. *Urges* States, within their national jurisdictions and the competent international organizations, within their mandates, given the imperative for action, to take all practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to respond to the challenges and address the adverse impacts of climate change, including through mitigation and adaptation, as well as of ocean acidification on coral reefs and related ecosystems;

2. *Also urges* States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related

ecosystems under their jurisdiction, and encourages regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs and, in that respect, calls upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information, to enable developing countries to take all necessary action for the protection of their coral reefs and related ecosystems, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the importance of protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs, in the context of the themes and objectives of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be considered during the sixty-sixth session and for the information of other forums;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into consideration existing reports in preparing that report, to identify potential actions consistent with international law needed to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States; the agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.